"A LIVELY SHAKE."

An Earthquake in the Upper Part of the City.

UNSTEADY REAL ESTATE.

The Shock in Westchester and New Jersey.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

Experiences of the Tremor in the City and Vicinity.

PREVIOUS LOCAL SHAKES.

On Thursday evening of this week, at half-past ten o'clock-an hour early for the great bulk of ousy citizens, but quite late to suburban residents of the new wards and the neighboring villagesthere was felt and heard in the upper parts of the city and through all the county of Westchester, with the Jersey Palisades district, along the western shore of the Hudson in Rockland county, and as far north as Peekskill and east as Greenwich, Conn., a distinct earthquake shock. People in bed and asleep were suddenly awakened-jumping up startled, confounded and porters yesterday, sounds in the night stillness as though a long, heavy railway train had passed under their houses, from north southwardly, shaking the walls, making pictures and mirrors swing from their hangings and ratting the tins and dishes in the pantries. For a moment after the vibration, which is variously estimated to have lasted from three seconds to a minute, all was still as death. Then chickens clapped their wings, cocks crowed, dogs barked and horses neighed with fright at the strange experience. The tremor was very distinct and startling at Washington Heights. At Harlem only lew noticed it. In Hergen Heights it wakened light sleepers, and through all Westchester it seems to have had coniderable force, so as in some cases to have thrown down stoves and furniture, crack ceilings, and make chandeliers swing and dishes jingle on pantry shelves. People thought it due to some local cause, guessed it was a powder, or gas or steam explosion, till, on comparing notes yesterday morning, they found from its extent that they had felt what, in other parts of the world, is dreaded

as a plague.

THE SHOCK AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. A gentleman who resides in a romantic region of the Heights thus describes his experiences of the shock:-I was leaving my library about twenty-minutes past ten o'clock, having finished some memoirs I had been preparing for some time past, when, just as I was turning the of the door-having previously extinguished the light-I was suddenly startled by a strange and undefinable sound. I did not open the door, being almost spellbound, for I had never heard anything to resemble the peculiar and unearthly noise which grated on my ears. In a twinkling I lighted my lamp, and, drawing aside the curtains, peered through the Window into the lawn only to see gloem and darkness, which, doubtless, seemed intensified by the awiul rumbling, which now sounded like a lightning train running through a tunnel under ny house, For a few moments I was perfectly thunderstruck, and, hastily closing the curtains. was about to rush I know not where, when in came rushing the members of my family seemingly petrified with fright. Mind, all this happened in uch less time than I have taken to tell it. And now with the intention of calming the dread-ful apprehensions which had taken possession of my relatives and triends, I ventured the opinion. with apparent indifference, that the sound must have proceeded from the passing of an express train on the Hudson River Railroad, but I had lived too long in the neighborhood and had become too familiar with the noise which a locomotive and a train of cars generally make, to know that the dreadful rumbling, which, by the way, did not last longer than thirty or forty seconds, was best I could, and, after repeated assurances that there was nothing wrong, induced them to retire. I subsequently visited my outhouses, and in going through the stables found the borses all standing and by no means in a calm temperament. They had evidently been aroused, and be much disturbed. Although the sound was almost indescribable I certainly never heard anything so distinct. At first it team of horses trotting over frozen snow, then suddenly swelling forth, it resembled a peal of thunder, finally culminating in something like the roll of a thousand drums in the march of the God of Battle. Nobody was hurt, however, in my immediate vicinity, nor was any damage done to buildings in the neighboring, but on coming to town on the morning train I found that the pro minent topic of conversation was the shock of the more distinctness in other parts of the county, but I have not heard that any catastrophe has occurred in consequence. As the sound died away it resembled the passage of a train rushing across have heard I am inclined to believe that the sound heard throughout the county was produced by an earthquake. Tradition gives no account of any similar disturbance in this part of the State; but wonders, you know, occur all the time.

Much consternation was caused at Spuyten

Duyvil, and in several houses lights were kept burning nearly all night in anticipation of a re-

newal of the shock. A MERCHANT TELLS THE STORY. Mr. E. L. Hyatt, a carpet dealer, in Canal street, who lives at Fort Washington, heard what he supposed to be a thunderclap, and thought it was a natural result of the storm which had been on since the night before. He was dozing at the time, and paid no particular attention to it. When he went down stairs, however, he was surprised at hearing from his family that the ouse had been considerably shaken, and they had all experienced a sort of rocking sensation, which astonished them. They had run to the windows and opened them, but heard nothing further. Movable objects in the house had rattled perceptibly and the family had been to some extent alarmed. He quieted their fears by teiting them it was nothing more than a clap of thunder. A servant in the house had been so scared that she rushed out into the grounds adjoining and could hardly be induced to resume her work. She thought that it was something more than a mere thunderclap, and said it was prolonged to a great extent. Mr. Hyatt could not be induced to believe that it was really an earthquake, but told a reporter of the HERALD that he still believed it was a simple thunderclap, which had been more than ordinarily strong. He was led to this belief from the fact that the night before he had noticed signs of a coming storm and thought this was the result of it. Everybody in his neighborhood, how-ever, insisted that an earthquake had visited the place and were all seared, more or less. His house had sot been damaged as reported. Everything was left in its place and nothing broken. From all he had heard, however, he had been visited more lightly than any one in the neighborhood. He did not think it impossible that it might have been an earthquake, but was still disposed to think it was something else. Biastings had been going on for some time, day and night, in the new Bergen Hill Tunnel, very nearly opposite his place, and he considered that an unusual blast might possibly have excited the commotion described by some. The blasts were stated to be Mr. S. W. Grimth, who resides in Main street, blast might possibly have excited the commetion

at all times very strong, and he had often heard them across the river. As the earthquake was stated to have been more strongly felt on the other side of the river he thought it not at all im-

possible that the real cause of the supposed earth-quake was a blast of unusual strength.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM WASHINGTON HEIGHTS-Mr. Rignal T. Woodward, who lives on Washing-ton Heights and does business in Worth street, states that he distinctly Neard the earthquake and colt, it. He was at first disposed to believe he feit it. He was at first disposed to believe he heard thunder in the far distance, but when the shock became so prolonged he instinctively knew that he was experiencing an earthquake and that he was in personal danger. He, however, was immediately conscious that no action was necessary or of use and remained passive while the rumbling sound went on and the rocking decreased in strength and intensity. That it was an earthquake, Mr. Woodward has not the slightest particle of doubt, and no one who was awake

earthquake, Mr. Woodward has not the slightest particle of doubt, and no one who was awake could fail to perceive it. The noise and the sensation of rocking were both distinctly perceptible, and no clap of thunder ever either feit like it or sounded in a similar manner.

A SOUTH AMERICAN TESTIPIES.

Mr. Suppartes, a resident of Washington Heights, pronounced it to be unquestionably an earthquake, though not of the severest kind. It was accompanied by rocking and rumbling, and this in earthquake countries was always taken to be a serious sign. He had lived in South America in an earthquake country for many years and he was perfectly familiar with the phenomena of earthquakes, and his opinion was, therefore, entitled to more than usual weight. He became conscious of the fact that an earthquake had happened immediately upon feeling the peculiar motion of the earth under ms feet. This was succeeded by the noise, which was separate and distinct from the quaking, one succeeding the other, however, at almost an instant's interval. The noise in this case was more perceptible than the motion, which was contrary to the rule in South America, where the motion was the most serious feature of the earthquake. He believed, however, that a slight degree of increase in the force would have been sufficient to have damaged property. A moment before the time the air was perfectly quiet and the storm was clearing up. It was simply impossible that a thunderciap should have happened in the midst of this peace in tae air. The Roise and motion were subterranean.

Along the Harlem road the great theme of discussion seemed to be the question whether it was an earthquake or an explosion which had created such great alarm on the previous night. Of course, there were no two persons who agreed as to the duration of the shock, while some were included to the oblinion that it must have

son seemed to be the question whether it was an earthquake or an explosion which had created such great alarm on the previous night. Of course, there were no two persons who agreed as to the duration of the shock, while some were inclined to the opinion that it must have been an earthquake; others feit certain that it must have been an explosion of nitro-glycerine, or powder, or some other explosive material of the kind. Painful rumors were also current all day that all sorts of explosions had occurred. One man left sure there had been an explosion at Haverstraw, the sound of which had awakened the sleepers on Thursday night; the other felt positive that it was at Portchester where the learnil calamity had occurred, the third had quite a different theory to explain this mysterious snock, and it was very difficult to come to any definite conclusion. However, as the day wore on and there came no news of any explosion the conviction gained ground that it must have been an earthquake and nothing eise. Inquiries elicited the fact that the shock was heard almost all the way from Tremont to Pawling.

There is eased to be scarcely anybody who had felt it. At almost all the other way stations between Tremont and Pawling, at Williamsbridge, West Mount Vernon, Brownville, Tuckahoe, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains, Kensico, Pleasantville, Chappaqua, the home of Horace Greeley; Mount Kisco, katonah, &c, the shock was heard distinctly. Most violent it seems to have been at west Mount Vernon, White Plains, Kensico, Mount Kisco, and Katonah.

AT WHITE PLAINS

there was a marriage least going on when the dull thud was heard, and the consternation which ensued can easily be imagined. At first the bridal party thought that a cannon had been discharged in their honor, but when this assumption proved to be erroneous, everybody rushed into the street to see what was the matter. "It's an explosion!" "It's thunder!" sit's an earthquake!" These were the wild exclamations which burst from the lips of the frightened reveilers. Subsequ

ment has subsided, they all laughed at this thexpected intermezzo and returned to their enjoyments.

The road master, Mr. Eggleston, was awakened by the report, and thought at first that the locomotive in the engine house, near by, must have exploded. It was also stated yesterday that Mr. Eggleston was thrown out of bed by the shock, but as he could not be found yesterday this assertion could not be verified. Another statement was to the effect that the rector of the Episcopal church in white Plains was roused by the shock, and found that his son had fallen out of bed. Similar accidents must have occurred to others if popular report is to be credited.

Mr. John L. Schilleman, who lives near Broadway in White Plains, thought the shock proceeded from west to east. He was up at the time, and, as he was not easily frightened, he refrained from making a disturbance. It sounded to him "like the rumbling of a very heavy wagon on rough ground, only very much stronger, of course. His house shock, his windows rattled, and Mr. Schillemen first inclined to the belief that it was an explosion, but an earthquake.

A GOOD SHAKING IN BED.

One of the conductors of the Harlem Railway, Jamiesor, who spent Thursday night at the Orawanpum Hotel, at White Plains, says that he was in bed at the time, but was roused by the shock. It shook his bed vio-

was in bed at the time, but was roused by the shock. It shook his bed violently, until he made up his mind that the bed was no longer a saie resting place. He got up, and so violent was the tremor that he expected every something the tremor that he expected every something the his high the protect of the gratic and so the high should be the first report of an explosion and then died away slowly, "like the rumbing of themder." In his judgment it must have lasted three-quarters of a minute.

Mr. Stephen O. Albro. who lives in Broadway, White Plains, says that he began to appreciate the uncertainty of real estate when, at hall-past ten on Thursday night, his house began to shake to its very foundations. His lamps rattled fremendously and his crockery began to caper about. He thought the shock lasted fully one minute.

At Patrick Facilities as two story frame building, and Mr. Farrell was in mortal fear of seeing it tumble to pieces that very bight. However, the crack in the ceiling is the only damage he sustained, with the exception of the "scare," and that was probably worse than the crack in the ceiling is the only damage he sustained, with the exception of the "scare," and that was probably worse than the crack in the lamp on the fable began to manifest a remarkable inclination to dance all by itsell. This rather alarmed him, as he is no spiritualist and did not think that it was a spook. He describes the sound as a double exolosion, the second report being lighter than the first, and as a continuous low rumbing out en deshabille from the neighboring hotels, and that any seemed to great exotiment. Eve witnesses say that the men came rushing out en deshabille from the neighboring hotels, and that amay seemed to be absolutely terrified by the earthquake.

Hendson, the watchman at the Court House at white Plains, came running out of it in breathless haste, declaring that the Court House, the seemed to he walked across the floor it trembled plainly under his feet. The windows shock violently, and the very ornaments

said the vibration of the earth was so severe that the dishes rattied in his closets and the ladies were so frightened that they jumped out of bed. The sound was like that of a "dead, dull thud" and "as though the earth had opened," He never had heard anything like this terrific shock in his life. At West Mount Vernon a German told a rather lunny story. He said he was up stairs at the time, and ran down stairs to see what was the matter. His wife, who was down stairs, ran up stairs, and they met on the stairs and looked at one another, and, seeing that they were both safe and sound, "they embraced one another" affectionately and thanked God "for this wonderful delivery."

ALONG THE HUBSON RIVER.

In the various towns and villages along the west shore of the Hudson River the shock was remarkably distinct, and in addition to producing in many instances gastric disturbance similar to that caused by the rolling of a ship, it left unmistakable evidences of the fact that "things under the earth" are in a decidedly unsettled condition. Nearly all agree that the subterrancan disturbance occurred about a quarter-past ten, or from that to haifpast ten o'clock. It is described by several with whom the writer conversed as at first resembling a terrific explosion, limmediately succeeded by a loud rumbiling noise and a general shaking of the earth, which caused houses to vibrate like earth, which caused houses to vibrate like earth, which research of the control of the that the world was really coming to an end.

POLICE ORDERED OUT.

At Yonkers the earthquake was observed about twenty minutes past ten, and was felt in nearly every portion of that city. Sergeant Austin was in command at Police Headquarters when the ominons noise commenced, and be, believing that a new ounding now boing erected immediately in the rear had failen, instantly ordered the reserve platon to be called up. By the time the men had thrown on their coats and were standing in front of the deak awaiting orders, however, the indications of impending disast

the writer yesterday afternoon, said:—"I retired about ten o'clock last night, and in a short time alterward I heard what I at first thought was A DREADVU. EXPLOSION.

A rumpling noise immediately followed, the bed shook violently, and the house vibrated as though a railroad train was passing near or over it. I could not account for it, and now can only compare it to earthquake shocks which I have felt in Europe, and especially in Melbourne, Australia, where we were residing in 1855. There, as you will perhaps recollect, several houses at Sandridge, near Melbourne was also very much damaged, and captains arriving there afterward reported that the shock had been distinctly felt at sea. I was not only dreadfully frightened last night, but I also became seriously indisposed."

Mr. W. W. Law, also residing at Yonkers, says that he heard and felt the earthquake most perceptibly. It seemed to be from norin to south, and was so remarkably strong that the earth shook visibly for a considerable space of time. It was like a prolonged thunderclap underneath the earth, and rumbled off, losing itself apparently in the lar distance. It was easily distinguishable from thunder overhead. In fact there could be no mistaking one from the other, and his impression that it was an earthquake was immediate and terrilying, for the earth moved perceptibly under foot, so that waiking was a matter of difficulty and a sensation of uncertainty accompanied it. The impression was general that the commotion was occasioned by an earthquake. Everybody in Yonkers, he says, let it, and the place was shaken very considerably, so much so that windows were heard to ratile, dishes to move, and some of the residents of the houses said that they felt the edifices in which they were change bince very perceptibly.

Tumbling Real Estate.

The residents of Riverdale also let the shake of real estate, which one gentleman said it appeared as heugh the root of this house was failing, the crash being not unlike a nitro-glycerine explosion. The occupants of eve

thoroughly slarmed at the strange and unusual occurence.

TERROB IN HASTINGS.

It would be impossible to fully portray the surprise and terror of the people living at Hastings when the alarming crash was heard in that village. It was at first thought that the large sugar refining house of Messrs. Hopke & Co. had been demolished by an explosion of some sort, and in this belief scores of the inhabitants rushed into the streets clad in their night garments, many of them carrying lighted lamps to not them in ascertaining the character and extent of the supposed disaster. The shock at this place threw down a part of a loose stone wall on the premises of a gentleman named Thomas.

At Doby's Ferry (or Greenburg) the subterranean commotion was also painfully perceptible. Many of the houses were violently shaken, the force being so great as to ring the bells in the residence of Mr. D. O. Bradley, causing great consternation to the startled inmates.

The people of Irvington were also startled by the shock, which rocked the houses of both rich and poor, creating almost a panic in that portion of the village continuous to the Hudson River

the shock, which rocked the houses of both rich and poor, creating almost a panic in that portion of the village contiguous to the Hudson River Railroad. Several bricks of a chimney on the residence of Mr. Alexander Calder were displaced

At Tarrytown the flue by the vibration of the house.

TARRYTOWN TREMBLING.

At Tarrytown the earthquake was, perhaps, more distinctly left than at any other place on the Hudson River. A gentleman named Kendall residing there says that the commotion seemed to run from northeast to southwest, followed by a current of warm air. Mr. Frank Vincent, who resides on a beautiful plateau overlooking the Hudson River, says that he had just retired when he heard a terrific noise, which he at first thought was a collision of trains on the railroad and a consequent explosion of boliers. The house vibrated to such an extent as to move a clock on a mantelpiece in one of the servants' rooms. John Knapp, a guard in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company, says:—"I got to bed at a little before ten o'clock, and had just dozed off when I was awakened by the shock. I thought the whole house was moving bodily, as though it was rolling over something; in another second there was a different motion, as though both sides of the house were caving in. My wile was scared and sprung out of bed, saying, "WHAT'S THAT?"

I said, "Why, the chimney must have fallen across the house,' and the next thing I said, 'I suppose one of our locomotives has exploded;' the concussion lasted five or six seconds." In College

aross the house, and the next thing I said, is suppose one of our icocomotives has expicited; the concussion lasted five or six seconds." In College avenue the shock was also experienced. One man said it sounded at first as though men were draging a heavy box over bare boards, and then the plates and disnes commenced to rattle, until he thought the whole nouse was coming down about his ears. In the nouse of F. H. Walcott, at North Tarrytown, the earthquake awoke him, he at first tiniking that some person was drawing the stove across the floor. The water in the little urn on top of the stove was thrown out by the vibration, which also caused the windows to rattle.

COMMOTION IN SING SING.

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COMMOTION IN SING SING.

At Sing Sing the people thought that "Wes" Allen, a convict, had at last put his threat of blowing up the prison with nitro-glycerine into execution, and some of the citizens commenced to arm themselves, preparatory to a general exodus of the jailbirds. The shock was also feit at Peekskill, where it was accompanied by a general shaking of houses, but, beyond alarming the people generally, no damage is reported.

At Mount Vernon, when the shock was feit, the inhabitants believed that burgials had effected an entrance into the bank and exploded the sale. Mr. John Berry, a prominent merchant of that place, says that the noise resembled that made by a train of cars running over the tops of the nouses. He also says the whole town turned out, not knowing what had taken place. At one of the hotels some of the occupants were

THROWN OUT OF THEIR EEDS

by the concussion, which so alarmed the proprietor that he sounded a general police alarm, which had the effect of speedily collecting the whole lorce of night watenmen, together with hundreds of citizens, around the only banking establishment in the village. The shock was also perceptible at Eastchester, near the markin of Long Island Sound. A gentleman living here describes the earthquake as a rumbling noise, similar to that made by a heavy vehicle being drawn over the piazza of his residence. The noise, which at first appeared like an explosion, continued for several seconds.

The earthquake visited Fordham also, where a general shaking of dwellings caused no little amount of alarm among the Twenty-fourth warders. At the residence of mr. John B. Haskin one of the inmates, a young gentleman, was thrown interest with some of the townspeople the Hishald reporter learned that no damage to properly had occurred beyond the breakling of a large amount of crockery and giass ware. The shock was al

tinct as any of the frightened people could give, and is to the effect that he was sound asleep when he was awakened by a great noise, and, not knowing what to make of it, he called up his wile and asked her what she supposed was the matter with the house, as teseemed to have the St. Vitus dance. About the time Mrs. Peter opened her eyes a second shock came, and that good soil said it must be a heavy ireight train broke loose; but just then a crash of crockery came, and Peter, as he said, knew the Lord was in the wind. After some conversation he admitted that he was formerly a school teacher in the colored school in Mulberry street, New York, and had a great fondness for astronomy. He said he was a great student of the first and a great fondness for astronomy, he said he was a great student of the first and maps that would in the least give him light on the subject, and now he wanted to be enlightened on the subject of this, to him, new phenomena. His interlocutor could only suggest to him the idea that Venus had gotten out of the regular path of her transit on the momena and the subject of this to him, new phenomena for many the final path of her transit and carromed on his house. The astronomer stood amazed for a moment at the idea, but finally accepted it, remarking as he walked of, "That it was wonderiui what the Almighty could do when he tried."

THE SHARE ON THE WIRES.

At the railway station people who did not understand the situation had congregated for information, and it was vouchsated them by the rosy cheeked lass wro officiales in the telegraph office attached to the station. Her statement was to the effect that the battery in her office was heavily surcharged, and that it exploded during the night and expended its force in breaking the neighbors' dishes, she found her office in confusion in the morning, and could account for it in no other way. Little credence, however, was given to the story, but when an old gentleman who stated that he was an old traveller, began to relate his noven the first ane

at once set down for a learned man and his story believed.

The shock was felt for several miles up the county from Mamaroneck and the houses in some instances were terribly shaken and the inhabitants badly frightened; but there was no damage to property done. On the trains passing through the shaken county the earthquake was the sole topic of conversation. Many believed in its existence and seemed inclined to the opinion that the end was not yet. Those, however, who did not feel the shock concluded that it was either a big sell or a lanciful idea in the brains of those who processed to have been alarmed by it.

THE SHOCK IN ROCKLAND COUNTY.

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THE SHOCK IN ROCKLAND COUNTY.
In the populous village of Nyack, Rockland county, on the west bank of the Hudson, the earthquake was perceptibly felt, shortly before ten o'clock, on Thursday evening. The earth shook and heaved in a manner never before known to the oldest inhabitants, causing houses to rock on their loundations, displacing ceilings and oreaking crockery and glassware in several instances. The terrified people rushed into the streets in large numbers, many of them dressed only in their night clothing, all of them painfully apprehensive of some awful impending calamity. At Rockland Lake, Piermont and other portions of the county the same alarming shock was experienced.

At the latter place a wealthy gentleman was in bed at the time the shock was felt and described it as something well calculated to disturb the nervous system of the most stolid individual. He says he has experienced earthquakes in the West Indies, and is therefore positive that the shock felt in his section on Thursday night was nothing more nor less than a genuine earthquake. He left Piermont at an early hour yesterday morning, consequently had no opportantly of comparing notes with his neighbors; but he is confident no damage was done to buildings or property of any kind.

On The Pallisades.

The night was not dark. It was cloudy all

confident no damage was done to buildings or property of any kind.

The night was not dark. It was cloudy all around; but here and there long rifts told, if not of a bright moon, at least of a goodly staright out behind. The wind, if there was any, had died away. Suddenly there was a low rumble, so gentle and steady that one hardly noticed it. Then it quickened a little, and, getting louder and yet louder, startled the tired wife, who slept over her sewing. "What's that?" as she rises suddenly. "What's that?" why, what is it? Why, it's an earthquake!" "Oh, no," responded the husband, "it's only Kitty moving her bed across the floor." They step loto the hall to the loot of the stairs and ask. "Kitty, did you nove your bed then?" "No, sir; I was on my knees

SAYING MY FRAYERS,

knees

SAYING MY PRAYERS,

and the house shook under me!" They were sobered, for the wife was positive the house shook, and he was, too, for that matter. What in the world was it? Lighting a lantern and catching up a revolver he went down stairs and through from room to room. What good was the revolver? To shoot an earthquake? Weil, he didn't yet know, but the neighborhood had been much burglarized. He went over the house and celiar; all was secure. Still, not such a great while ago a neignbor's house, in which three men lay seeping, was entered, a heavy iron saie wheeled noiselessly out and down the road almost a hundred yards, and "cracked." Early in the evening he had seen a low fire smouldering in a neighboring field. Was this some new concoction of the devilish villains? He goes out and around the house. There is nothing strange. The night is yet still and not dark. The brigat city lights in the southeast, and here and there in some upper window on the Palisades side, or far off in the valley a small gas jet or smaller night glim, and the dim outlines of the houses and lawns—these all look natural enough. He guesses it isn't much, and goes in and up to his room. The Ballyheelan maid had donned her gown and was there with the wife, both demanding an explanation, and evidently not to be trified with. He went at it as well as he could. It must have been one of the powder houses down under the blum. It must have blown up and shook in this fashion. That's what it was!" "No.

vibration lasted five seconds. Periect slience succeeded the shock for a minute, when the dogs began barking violently. The evening was calm and dark.

TREVIOUS LOCAL EARTHQUARES.

Though far away from voicanoes, and in the sober temperate zone, New York and her neighborhood is not wholly deprived of the peculiar sensation by which an earthquake demonstrates the lack of absolute stability even in real estate. This locality can boast of no houses thrown down or cities destroyed by terrestrial tremor, but her history has yet its positive record of several shakes within the period since the acquisition of Cahlornia. It might be suggested that we had taken her tendency to unheaval when we conquered our entire Republic of Mexico, and that we did not entirely surrender that when the forces of General Scott leit her scorching plains. More likely, nowever, earthquakes have happened here before the era of the Shaw press and the lightning telegraph. A shock was felt in New York city on the 8th of September, 1848, which, though distinct, did no intrher damage than to crack a few walls and nauscate some sickly stomachs. Northern New York felt a little quake on the 18th of March, 1853. At Buffalo and songe other places a shock was felt October 22, 1857. New England was shaken in quite a lively manner October 22, 1899. On Saturday evening, June 25, 1870, after a mild day, the thermometer rose suddenly. Presently a low rumbing noise was heard, like a heavy distant biast; houses trembled and windows ratted in all the eastern part of the City, below Fourteenth street. People thought a gas house had blown up or some such accident had occurred. It was a genuine earthquake, though in very confined space. Next morning, about seven o'clock, a similar shock was felt in Brooklyn. The whole region from Cleveland to New York, Montreal and Bangor was quite thoroughly shaken October 20, 1870. The tremor seemed to progress from south to north, according to the majority of the reports, though some observers thought it had its motion in the

A Stone Mansion Trembling Like a

BRONXVILLE, Westchester county, Dec. 11, 1874.
To the Editor of the Herald:—
Last night, about half-past ten o'clock, after we had just retired to bed, we were suddenly startled by a heavy shock of an earthquake, which shock our substantial stone mansion to its very founda-tion. The shock lasted about twenty seconds. during which time we distinctly felt the vibration. My house, perhaps one of the most substantial structures in Westchester county, and which withstood, with the greatest ease, the tremendous shock of a thunderbolt, ease, the tremendous snock of a thunderbolk, which struck its whole front during a thunderstorm last summer, was last night trembling like an oak leaf, creating a general rattling of crockery, stoves and other movable objects. It came like a flash of lightning, withou

any premonition. The noise it produced was of a very peculiar nature and very difficult to describe. To me it seemed as if some person above our room was trying to piay carroused with the bedstead, table and chairs. This lasted about ten seconds. Then all of a sudden it seemed to jump below our room, and then followed the unearthly, underground rumbing sound peculiar to earthquakes, gradually lading away until it appeared like very distant thunder. The whole phenomenon lasted about twenty seconds. The oscillation seemed to travel from north to south. Everybody in our house left the same effect, some becoming greatly frightened, particularly our cook. Mary Noonan, who thought "the last day of judgment had cum."

Although I have not yet been out of my room this morning I have learned that the effect of the earthquake was left to that extent all over Bronxville. In one of my neighbors' houses (Mr. Sterling) the shock was so severe that the tea kettle came tumbing down the stove, to the great consternation of the inmates of the room, and I also understand that the lence enclosing the premises of Dr. Smith and R. Bacon has been somewhat damaged. Awaiting further developments through your valuable journal, I remain, yours very respectfully.

ing further developments through your valuable journal, I remain, yours very respectfully, GEORGE F. MEYER.

COMMERCE AND EMIGRATION.

Report of the National Bureau of Statistics-Our Trade with Canada-How We Supply Her with Her Exports for Europe-The Emigration Current-Defects in the Law of Customs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1874.
The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has the following table, containing a comparative statement of immigration by countries ethnologically grouped for the lour fiscal years,

from July 1, 1870, to Jane 30, 1874:—

Countries Ethnologically [1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1

* 16,042 of this number were reported as from "Great Britain, not specified." In regard to trade with Canada the report says, al-though the published statements of the Bureau in regard In regard to trade with Canada the report says, although the published statements of the Bureau in regard to the whole foreign trade of the country, and particularly of our exports by water, are nearly accurate, yet it has hitherto been found impracticable, if not impossible to obtain full returns of merchandise exported to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The fact, long known and deplored, is the more to be regretted now, when our commercial relations with the Dominion of Canada excite much discussion, and will soon, no doubt, engage the serious attention of the senate of the United States. The returns from several custom houses on the Canada in border are necessarily prefetcive, owing merchandise by land conveyance to fits manifests of such merchandise and produce with the Collector of the Customs of that district on the border across which the articles pass into the foreign country, as is now required in the case of all exports to foreign countries in vessels.

articles pass into the foreign country, as is now required in the case of all exports to foreign countries in vessels.

From the detailed statements by provinces and ports, as well as by articles and values, prepared by the Commissioner of Customs of the Femilion, the Indersigned has been able to add to the stated value of articles embraced in the returns of collectors of customs of the districts of Vermont and Niegara, the official figures obtained from Canada, which figures are published in the statement of domestic exports contained in the sunual report of the Bureau on Commerce and Navigation for the Bureau on Commerce and Navigation for the Bureau on Commerce and Navigation for the fiscal year 1874, and also in the mouthly report for August, 1874. The total value of the articles omitted as above stated amounts, in the fiscal year 1874, to \$10,20,039. Canadian or specie values, and to \$11,42,086 in United States currency, computed at the average premium on gold in that year.

The export of specie in the same period amounts to \$3,619,508 as appears by the statements of this bureau, while the Canadian imports show but \$2,239,87; the former sum is, however, believed to be correct, the figures having been furnished by the agent of the express company which conveyed the specie to Montreal, and verified by the undersigned.

In recluing the forexcome facts the undersigned takes occasion to state that the fault does not wholly, or even chiefly, rest with the transportation companies, whose principal officers, of the containty, profess a willingness of the neglect of the shippers or consigners of merchandise to furnish full information as to the kinds, quantities and values of the articles so shipped to Canada, and upon whom, it is hereby recommended, a penalty for such neglect should be imposed.

Among other defects in existing laws which render it difficult to obtain full and accurate statistics may be mentioned those under which it is sought to collect and publish information pertaining to the collowing subjects:

cts:First-The coastwise movement of vessels of the United

but the neighborhood had been much burglarized.

Ile went over the house and cellar; all was set over the house and cellar; all was set over the house, in which three men lay sueeplag, was not content and the many and the house, in which three men lay sueeplag, was not content and down the road almost a bundred yards and down the road almost as bundred yards and the house. There is nothing strange. The night field, Was this some new concection of the deviliah villains? He goes out and around the house. There is nothing strange. The night field was the road of the powder houses of the road the manufacture of the powder houses down under the bund. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have been one or the powder houses down under the bulk. It must have nearly go on the sheries returning from a voyage under a license to touch or traic at a foreign place. It is impossible, therefore, to obtain under the present laws accurate data in regard to the products of fish taken in the water and to the products of the collectors, unaided by the requirements of law.

Third—Immigration and emigration.—The statistics of immigration are derived from the manifests filed in the custom houses of the country by masters of vessels, in pursuance of section 12, act of March 3, 1856. Since this provision of law is not construed to extend to cars and other land vehicles the same difficulty is experienced in regard to the immigration into the United States through the Northern border ports from Canada, and from Europe through Canada, as has already been indicated with respect to exports to Canada in trailway cars.

The importance of such legislation as will enable the Bureau to obtain with greater accuracy the details of this indux of persons of foreign birth will appear when it is stated that the immigration into the United States, through the district of fluron alone, exceed that of any port in the United states, except New York. By assidictions and earnest effort of the products of the united states and consideration and earnest effort of the products of the consideration and earnest effort of the product of th

The following is a statement of domestic breadstuffs exported from the ports of Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Port Huron and Foledo to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Dominion of Canada, during the fiscal year

	Chicago, Ill.		Detrott, Mich.	
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ndian corn, bush vneat bushels beat flour, bbis ther breadstuffs	2,641,294 4,854,972 24,916		505.528 30,668 7,614	\$293, 294 47, 324 61,029 182,602
Total value		\$7,013,531	_	\$581,245
	Mitmaukee, Wit		Port Buron, Hich.	
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
dian corn, bush heat, bushels. heat flour, bbls ther breadstuffs	187, 727 1,064,633 1,381	\$99,756 3,848,431 7,875 1,786	319,403 99,566 65,495	\$179.678 134.258 872,622 42,766
Total value	_	\$ 1,951,798	_	8729,209
	Tuledo, Ohio.		Totals.	
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
dian corn, bush heat bushels heat flour, bbis ther breadstuffs	1.408,847 478,175	\$756,951 661,296	5,122,819 8,477,814 82,316	\$2,599,974 10,241,019 570,587 267,510
Total value	_	\$1,388,247		\$13,679,090
Out of 7,418,711 corted to the pro- is for the fiscal y vere exported freedo and Port His ppears from the ing this period the of Canada to fore orn, not the pre-	vinces of ear ended om the iron, to t Canadia ere were ign count	Quebec, 1 June 30, ports of Che proving a statistic exported tries 8.342,9 he Domin	Ontario at 1873, 7,366,7 hicago. D ces named al reporu from the 76 bushels	ed Manito- 27 bushels etroit. To- 1. It also that dur- Dominion of Indian

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Report of President Jew tt o the Board of Dis rectors-A Decrease of E r i gr-Reduction of the Floaring Lebt-The European Liabilitie - A righter Future Announced.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Ranway Company, held at the office of the company, on Thursday, December 10, 1874, the President submitted a statement substantially as follows, which the Board ordered to be prepared for the use of the stockholders :-

To the use of the stockholders:—

A comparative statement of the gross earnings for the fiscal years ending the both of represender. 1873 and 184, shows a decrease of \$1,448,77 75, a comparative statement of the net earnings for the same periods show a decrease of \$1,468,93 75. The action not earnings for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1874, were \$5,035,160 44, as shown by the following statement:—

Earnings—

Freight. \$9,714,110

Coal. \$4,058,91

Passengers.

Working expenses—
General expenses.....
Transportation department.
Road department.
Rolling stock department.

\$526,806 .\$1,364,641 75 76 6-10 Increase..... 1 6-10

transportation receipts compare tavorably with those for the like period for either of the last four years, as will appear from the following statement:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—TRANSPORTATION RECEIPTS.

Daily

Daily

**Pirst week, December, 1871. \$18.909 \$74,123
**First week, December, 1872. \$93.35 70,910
**First week, December, 1873. \$93.35 70,910
**First week, December, 1874. \$22.774 72,233.

A RRIGHTER FUTURE.

That the business of the country will revive no onecan entertain a sciions doubt. It may be delayed by
causes not now foreseen, and to remedy which no provision can be made; but a revival must and will take
place, and with that revival the traffic and earnings of
the company must larrely increase. If, under the ad
**Country must larrely increase.

TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 7, 1874. Ex-President Andrew Johnson has arrived here from his home in East Tennessee, and has put up at his old favorite caravansary, the Maxwell House. Mr. Johnson reached Nashville under difficulties, having to ferry Tennessee River in cimicalties, having to ferry Tennessee River in a remarkably frail bark, called in these parts a "dugout." As usual his visit is significant. He is here to take observations of the Senatorial field. He is in excellent health and in better spirits and thinks he is certain to be the successor of Browniow. He counts confidently upon the members from East Tennessee, thirty in number, giving him their entire strength, and thinks there is no doubt but that he will get thirty more in Middle and West Tennessee. On the joint ballot, he asserts, he will receive sixty votes, which will give him nine majority, fitty-one votes being required to elect.

him nine majority, fifty-one votes being required to elect.

The following are the more prominent candidates now mentioned in connection with the Senatorship:—Governor John C. Brown, ex-President Andrew Johnson, General W. A. Quaries, General H. B. Sall, W. H. Stephens, Hon. Edwin H. Ewing. Colonel John Savage, Hon. James D. Porter, Governor elect, and Colonel Gustavas A. Henry.

It is hard to predict at the present time, unless Johnson is not deceived in regard to his strength, who is to fill the important position of United States Senator.